

ANCISTROLEPIS KAWAMURAI A NEW JAPANESE BUCCINIDAE

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We have had a good opportunity to obtain specimens of a new *Ancistrolepis* collected by the whelk fishing boats of Mr. Shosan Mizutani at the Abashiri-Yamatotai, off Abashiri (about 500 meters deep) on the northeast coast of Hokkaido, through the courtesy of Mr. Ryosuke Kawamura, a leading shell collector in Japan.

These specimens closely resemble *A. grammata* (Dall, 1907) and its varietal forms, *A. g. hikitai* Kuroda, 1944, and *A. g. yamazakii* Kuroda, 1944, in general features, but they have elongated shells with rather weak spiral cords, except on the shoulder and the base. Also, *Ancistrolepis (Clinopegma) damon* Dall, which seems to be a subspecies of *Ancistrolepis (Clinopegma) unica* (Pilsbry, 1905), is a related species in having an elongated shell, but has only one prominent shoulder cord down from the suture with an obliquely-placed convex interval between them, instead of the horizontally-placed, flat interval.

Therefore, they are new to science, and we are pleased to name this interesting species in the honor of Mr. Ryosuke Kawamura.

Ancistrolepis kawamurai new species

Figs. 1-3

Shell large, elongated and tabulated; rather thick but fragile; 7-whorled white; covered with a dark-brown periostracum, marked with finely, axially lamellose growth lines and sculptured with the spiral cords. Whorl with prominent T-rail-shaped, spiral cords, two at the shoulder and 5 or 6 at the base of the body whorl. Broad peripheral area between the shoulder and the base smooth to spirally sculptured in various degrees of strength. Space between the suture and the shoulder spiral cord is canaliculated horizontally and has a weak spiral cord on its bottom in some specimens. Aperture roundly ovate, white within. Outer margin gently curved but shouldered and crenulated by the endings of spiral cords on the surface. Canal rather wide, sinuated backward. Columellar margin white, weakly curved and twisted at the lower end.

Operculum rather thick, corneous, dark-brown, ovate in shape. Nucleus situated at the narrowed lower end. Radula stenoglossate. Central tooth transversely broad and has three cusps at the hind margin, the middle one smaller than the other two. Marginal tooth also has three cusps, the outer one the largest and the middle one smaller than the inner one.

Height 89.5 mm., Breadth 42.4 mm. (Type specimen preserved in the National Science Museum, NSMT-Mo 41826) (fig. 1); height 87.4 mm., breadth 40.0 mm. (paratype specimen preserved in the National Science Museum, NSMT-Mo 41827) (fig. 2); height 97.5 mm., breadth 48.2 mm. (paratype specimen preserved in the Kawamura's collection); height 77.8 mm., breadth 41.6 mm., (paratype specimen preserved in the Kawamura's collection); height 90.0 mm., breadth 40.0 mm. (the specimen examined for its radula).

Type locality: Abashiri-Yamato-Tai (about 500 m. deep), off Abashiri, Hokkaido in the Sea of Okhotsk.

Distribution: Besides the type locality, off the east coast of Saghalien (46° 40'N., 143° 58'E, 690 meters deep) Collected by Mr. Kinji Takagawa.



Figs. 1, 2. *Ancistrolepis kawamurai* Habe & Ito, new species. Fig. 1. Holotype, height 89.5 mm.; Fig. 2. Paratype, height 87.4 mm.

LITERATURE CITED

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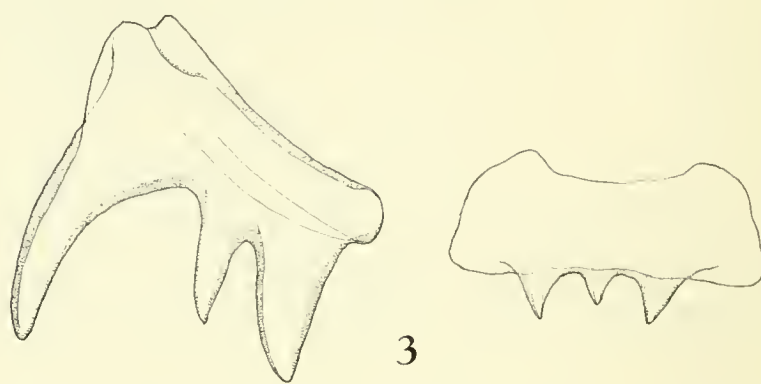


Fig. 3. Half a transverse row of the radula of *Ancistrolepis kawamurai* Habe & Ito, new species.